

Dock Commission Warned of Strike

By GEORGE MORRIS

The Bi-State Waterfront Commission, charged by a delegation of longshoremen with tossing a monkey-wrench to disrupt the recently concluded union shop agreement, was warned yesterday that the dockers are ready to tie up the port at the "drop of a hat" over the announced new hiring rules and discrimination practices.

The delegation of the longshoremen, consisting of top and local officers of the International Longshoremen's Association and rank and filers, was headed by Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president. Also present were representatives of the New York Shipping Association.

They protest against the new administrative procedures, including the wholesale disqualification of thousands of veteran longshoremen from the right to work and to demand that the commission stop interfering with collective bargaining on the waterfront.

They presented their views in a conference room at the Waterfront Commission, 15 Park Row, before Samuel M. Lane, executive director of the bi-state body.

The representatives of the shipowners gave their support to Bradley's plea that the commission withhold enforcement of the new hiring and mass firing procedure for at least 90 days, to give the union and the association a chance to put into effect the new two-year pact and "put our own house in order."

The most direct warning of a tieup came from Anthony Pimpinella of Local 1814, largest in the port, of which Anthony Anastasia is business manager.

"The men are ready to tie up this port at the drop of a hat," he said.

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Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Vol. XXXII, No. 12
(8 Pages)

New York, Tuesday, January 18, 1955
Price 10 Cents

Why Labor Unity Talks Can Succeed

By George Morris

—See Page 4

ARMS: 41 BILLION- TAX CUT: NONE

Order Denying Review To '13' Formally Issued

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — Supreme Court Justice Frankfurter today directed that the order of the high court be issued denying a review of the Smith Act conviction of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 12 associates.

Justice Frankfurter acted after viewing the memorandum filed

with him by attorney Harry Sacher setting forth additional grounds on which the defendants would seek a rehearing.

This does not mean, however, that the fight to win Supreme Court review of the case is ended, or that the petition for a rehearing has been litigated.

The order released by Frankfurter is that resulting from last Monday's decision of the court, from which Justice Brandeis dissented.

It had been held up on a request by Sacher, who had hoped to obtain the defendants' continued release on bail pending a decision on the application for a rehearing.

The following day the trial judge, Judge Edward Dimock, refused to continue bail and the defendants were jailed immediately.

Attorneys Sacher and Mary Kaufman, for the Communist leaders now imprisoned in the Federal House of Detention and the Greenwich Avenue House of Detention here, have 25 days from last Monday in which to file the petition for rehearing.

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—President Eisenhower, unveiling today his budget for fiscal 1956, proposed that the Government spend \$62.4 billion, two-thirds of it for so-called "major national security" items.

This military phase of the budget represents an increase of \$2.4 billion over last year. Expenditures for all other Government functions will be whittled down, with the result that the 1956 spending is expected to be about one billion dollars less than the current fiscal year (1955).

As a result, the President predicts a deficit of \$2.4 billion next year, compared with \$4.5 billion the current year. For this reason, Eisenhower told Congress, he would oppose any tax cuts prior to July, 1956. He therefore asked Congress to extend taxes slated to expire in April, including the Federal excises on liquor, tobacco, gasoline and automobiles.

The President boasted that his Administration had "successfully made the adjustment from a wartime to a peacetime type of economy, a truly significant achievement." But the budget itself demolishes this claim. Expenditures for "protection," as the budget American Group Psychotherapy message terms it, are estimated at \$41.4 billion, compared with \$25.6 billion in fiscal 1951, the last "peacetime" budget prior to the outbreak of the Korean War.

The budget for fiscal 1956 allows only \$2 billion for all "non-defense" spending. But included in this is \$4.5 billion for veterans' benefits and pensions, usually con-



EISENHOWER

sidered a war cost, and \$6.4 billion for interest on the national debt, largely incurred for war costs. The remaining sum is spread pretty thin.

Thus, health, welfare and education are to take only \$2.3 billion, slightly less than the current year.

Agriculture is to get \$7.6 billion, compared to \$8.9 billion the preceding year. This cut reflects the Administrations abandonment of price control payments.

The natural resources item is to be cut from \$1.3 to \$1.2 billion.

(Continued on Page 2)

ANOTHER AREA OVER!

New England became the first major eastern area to go over the top in the Daily Worker \$60,000 fund campaign, as the Boston Freedom of the Press Committee came through yesterday with \$40. The area has now turned in over \$1,500, which was its goal. All midwest areas have hit their targets.

Also from Boston came a small donation, but one which was especially welcome. It was for \$2. What makes it especially welcome is the accompanying note saying the donor hopes to make it \$2 a week. We're going to depend a great deal on the regular weekly, or monthly, sustainers to keep us going through the year. Five hundred fives and tens each month or the weekly equivalent, would take an enormous load off our backs.

A loyal supporter of our paper whose sustainer is \$125 each quarter comes through again to help us put over the campaign. With this, \$30 from St. Louis, \$20 from a Connecticut supporter—who gave the same amount earlier, \$60 from Washington Heights friends, and some others, we received \$448 yesterday, and are little more than \$2,000 away from the finish line.

Jersey, Philadelphia, Maryland and New York especially can put it over in the next few days.

Received yesterday—\$ 448.00
Total to date—\$57,895.83
Still to go—\$ 2,104.17

Rush your contributions to New York City 3, N. Y., or bring P. O. Box 136, Cooper Station, to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

Is There Hunger in New England?

By MAX GORDON

New England newspapers and the New York Times have been having their fun with a story in the Soviet newspaper, Pravda, concerning "unemployment and starvation" in New England, specifically the former textile towns in that area. It is their claim that everyone is well-fed in the area, and the unemployment problem is pretty well licked.

There are few quotes from the Pravda article in the native press stories, and we do not have the article at our disposal.

It is not our purpose to enter into the controversy at all. But by coincidence, this reporter was in New England over the weekend, spent several hours in New Bedford, one of the former textile towns mentioned, and he herewith reports what he saw and heard.

It is the claim of the workers that there are 12,000 unemployed—in a city whose total population, including all children, is some 110,000. The un-

employment insurance rolls show over 9,000 getting jobless pay out of 45,000 workers insured, or 20 percent.

But the workers who know what their fellows are going through maintain that there are at least a couple of thousand who have already exhausted their unemployment insurance, and some who were never covered. There are no special statistics on these. The number of families on home relief was some 40 percent higher in 1954 than in 1953.

Top jobless pay is \$25 a week. And so when one talks of possible suffering and starvation, one has to take a second look at that figure of 9,000 getting their weekly checks, as well as on the few thousand jobless who are without them.

As far back as last March, members of Local 277 of the independent United Electrical Workers set up a city-wide unemployment committee, which was quickly joined by textile, garment, auto and other work-

ers who were feeling the terrible pressure of joblessness. The committee's program included a demand for government-stored surplus food for distribution to the unemployed, a public works program, increased unemployment insurance.

So pressing was the need that this unemployed committee was joined by such organizations as the American Legion, the Salvation Army, the social service agencies, Rotarians, Kiwanis, various churches in the surplus foods struggle. In all, 16 organizations formed a Citizens Committee, headed by an unemployed UE worker, to carry on the campaign to get this food.

The City Council appointed a committee of five councilmen to work on the issue. There was a delegation to Washington, with a petition containing 2,000 signatures. The petition now has 3,500 signatures. All state legislators from the area has sponsored a resolution in the Legislature.

But the mayor continued to

hold out against any appropriation to get the surplus foods. "No one is starving in New Bedford," he said.

Following a City Council meeting at which the 16 organizations put the heat on, the mayor changed his mind. He has now agreed to an appropriation of \$1,000 a month to bring in government-stored food to feed some 5,000 who need it. This is 20 cents a month per family. It does not actually represent the cost of the food, which is turned over by the Federal Government, but the cost of transportation and administration.

It is not alone those who are suffering from joblessness who are in terrible need of relief. There are over 7,000 families on various forms of welfare who are not among the "well-fed" in New England.

One action taken by the special Council Committee on surplus foods reveals that the situation is not confined to New Bedford. The Council commit-

tee decided to study the ways by which government surplus foods have been distributed in the Massachusetts towns of Lawrence, Lowell and Springfield.

In addition to the food problem, many families have had their gas and electric turned off, and have received warnings of eviction if they do not pay up their rent.

It was not Pravda, but a local citizen, one George Stead, Jr., who wrote this in a letter to the New Bedford Standard-Times, published this past Sunday, the very day New England papers were ridiculing the Pravda story:

"We have been faced with an industrial crisis here in New Bedford, accompanied by unemployment. Persons are destitute by reasons of old age or physical condition. The unemployed individual with a family depending on him has little to assure him that the city administration with its higher budget... is concerned with his status."

Call UN Parley Next Summer in Geneva on Peace Uses of Atom

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Jan. 17.—The seven-nation Advisory Committee for the International Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy today heard Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld hail the unanimity of UN member governments in agreeing to work for constructive purposes. The Advisory Committee agreed to call the conference next summer in Geneva, Switzerland.

Hammarskjöld declared that their unanimity "is, in itself, a source for renewed hope and faith in a time darkened by so much fear and doubt. It also reflects a growing realization of how much atomic energy may mean for economic and social progress in the years that lie ahead."

Hammarskjöld told the Committee, meeting in accordance with the resolution unanimously adopted by the General Assembly last November, that their work might solve the problem of the exhaustion of other conventional sources of energy, and speed technical progress for the "great majority of mankind, over whose lives the shadows of poverty, hunger and disease are ever present."

"Atomic energy is a property of nature itself," the Secretary-General said. "As such, it belongs to all peoples. The possibilities of its practical application to the peaceful needs of man should be shared by all. To advance that end will be the task of the conference."

Hammarskjöld noted that this was to be the first world-wide conference of governments in the field of atomic energy. He said its results should—in the words of the Assembly resolutions—"facilitate the use by the entire world of atomic energy for peaceful purposes."

"I emphasize the word 'use,'" he declared. "Its production should be primarily concerned with the practical application of atomic energy for power and other purposes. It should be so planned and conducted that the exchange of information that takes place may lead to concrete results and further fruitful international co-operation for these ends."

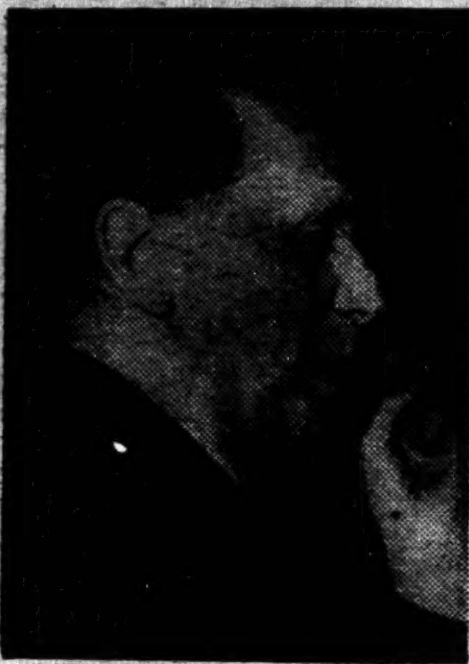
The membership of the Advisory Committee was:

Brazil: Jayme de Barros; alternate, Prof. Joaquim Costa Ribeiro.
Canada: Dr. W. B. Lewis; alternate, Dr. David A. Keys.
France: Bertrand Goldschmidt; alternate, Jacques Tine.
India: Dr. Homi Bhabha; adviser Arthur S. Lall.
USSR: D. V. Skobel'tzin; alternate A. F. Dobrynin.
Britain: Sir John Cockcroft; alternate, D. J. V. Dunworth.
U.S.: Dr. I. I. Rabi.

The Advisory Committee convened following announcement Saturday by the Soviet Union that that government would share the experience it had piled up from operation of the world's first atomic power station. The Soviet announcement said it would ask for a place on the agenda of the international conference for revealing its experience and know-how.

A later Soviet announcement said that Moscow would begin sharing its know-how with People's China and People's Democracies in East Europe. It said its technical and material aid would include atomic piles required to produce 5,000 kilowatts of electricity.

A Washington report also attested to the improved climate for the international conference. The report said the U. S. would refrain from testing hydrogen weapons in the year 1955.



HAMMARSKJÖLD

Furriers Elect Delegates Today To Convention

Election of delegates to the special convention of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union will be held by all seven locals of the Furriers Joint Council of New York today at the Union Building, 250 W. 26 St. The special convention in Atlantic City Thursday, was called to act upon the proposed merger with the AFL Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen.

Manager Joseph Winogradsky was elected by the Joint Council as its delegate at its last meeting. The votes will be counted this evening after the polls close at 7 p.m. polls open at 7:30 a.m.

WOULD BAN ANTI-HARLEM BIAS BY INSURANCE FIRMS

ALBANY, Jan. 7.—Two New York City lawmakers today charged that insurance companies have literally drawn a red line around Harlem and put it off-limits for fire insurance.

They added it is "difficult" for a Negro to get car insurance too, and that if he gets it at all he is put in the pooled risk group and has to pay 50 percent more.

Democratic Sen. Joseph Zaretzki and Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan introduced a bill that would ban "discriminatory practices" such as these by insurance companies.

"We would not quarrel with (their) decision not to insure a run-down building," the Legislators said, "but that is not the reason why many insurance companies refuse to go to Harlem."

"They have simply proscribed the entire Harlem area" and will not even insure a building in good shape, they said.

Zaretzki and Buchanan also

dropped bills in the hopper that would:

- 1.—Eliminate the forced ghettos by banning discrimination in private housing as well as public.
- 2.—Refuse to charter a school or college that accepts any endorsement on condition that it teach white supremacy.
- 3.—Carry rent controls for another year.
- 4.—Pay jurors \$6 a day instead of \$3 a day in New York City.

Knut Heikkinen Appeal to Be Heard Friday

The U. S. Court of Appeals in Chicago will hear argument Friday in the case of Knut Heikkinen, sentenced to serve 10 years in jail for alleged violation of a Walter-McCaran Law provision, it was announced yesterday by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.

Heikkinen, an editorial writer for the Finnish-American daily, "Tyomies-Eteenpain," of Superior, Wis., has been a resident of the U. S. since 1916. He was ordered deported to Finland in 1952 on the ground of past membership in the Communist Party.

In 1953, Heikkinen was indicted. In 1953, Heikkinen was indicted apply for a passport.

Germans Spurn Mendes' Arms Pool

PARIS, Jan. 17.—West Germany tonight bluntly rejected a French plan for a European arms production pool which would have placed new and additional restrictions on West Germany's economy and on her future arms production.

Soviets to Help 5 Nations Develop Peace Use of Atom

MOSCOW, Jan. 17.—The Soviet Union announced today it will help People's China, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and East Germany to set up experimental stations for using atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The decision was made known by the Council of Ministers.

"The Soviet Government, attaching great importance to the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, has decided to extend scientific, technical and industrial aid to other states for establishment of experimental scientific centers for

developing of atomic energy for peaceful purposes," the announcement said.

"The Soviet Government has promised to the Chinese People's Republic, the Polish People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, the Romanian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic to give them many-sided aid in designing supply equipment for construction of experimental atomic piles with a capacity of up to 5,000 kilowatts each and of accelerators of elementary particles.

ARMS BUDGET 41 BILLION

(Continued from Page 1)
The commerce and manpower fund is slashed a billion dollars. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION

Thus while in his State of the Union message Eisenhower implied that he intended to do something to solve the classroom shortage, his only specific proposal in this field is for a continuation of Federal aid to school construction in those districts where Federal aid in those districts were Federal operations have brought about an abnormal increase in school enrollment. No further recommendations will be made until after the White House conference on schools scheduled for next autumn, he said.

Meanwhile he proposes to slash the school lunch program from \$84 million the current year to \$68 million next year.

Similarly, despite Eisenhower's avowed intention to press for Federal aid to a national health insurance plan, his budget provides no substantial increase for public health. A total of \$321 million is proposed for "present programs" compared with \$292 million last year. And for "proposed legislation" on health, the President recommended a bare \$17 million.

MOVE AGAINST TVA

The President's budget revealed most strikingly how this Administration is moving to junk public power and turn the nation's natural resources over to big business. Eisenhower proposed a slash of 77 percent in new funds for the TVA and called a halt to any appropriations to expand TVA's power generating capacity. He said that TVA should be required to pay "an adequate interest" on Federal funds already invested in its power facilities so as to preserve "competition" for private power companies.

This will no doubt require that TVA raise its rates for light and power users.

Sen. Estes Kefauver and Sen. Albert Gore, Tennessee Democrats, assailed this proposal. Kefauver said it showed that the administration was going ahead with the notorious Dixon-Yates contract for a private firm to construct and own a steam power plant which would sell power to TVA.

Eisenhower's publicized hundred billion dollar highway program failed to take shape in the budget. He promised to send a special message on it later, and added, "The additional budget expenditures, if any, required in the fiscal year 1956 would be relatively minor."

The plan to finance the road, building by selling bonds to banks, private citizens, etc., was criticized by chairman Harry Byrd (D-Va) of the Senate Finance Committee as intended to keep the expenditures (which the people eventually would pay) from showing up in the budget.

Eisenhower estimated tax revenues on expenditures of rising employment and production. Without that perspective, he said, the government would have to prepare for a larger deficit.

However he budgeted an additional \$50 million for administration

ing unemployment compensation and placement service, and an extra 19 million dollars for veterans unemployment pay.

Eisenhower said his recommendations on power and natural resources were "intended to encourage states and local public and private groups to take the initiative in developing our valuable water resources." He stressed the role of "free enterprise," with the federal government as a "partner" where aid is necessary.

"We are moving ahead in taking the government out of business wherever this can properly be done," said the President. "In addition to selling the Inland Waterways Corp. and liquidating the Reconstruction Finance Corp. we have already sold or shut down a number of Department of Defense plants for processing scrap and manufacturing paint, clothing and chlorine. Private industry is performing an increasing share, which has reached almost half, of major equipment overhauls for the Air Force. Most of the synthetic rubber plants have been sold to private purchasers. . . ."

Rumors that new stress would be put on economic and technical aid abroad rather than military aid were not borne out. He recommended \$3.6 billion for arms aid under the mutual security program and slightly more than a billion dollars for non-military assistance. "I hope we may soon be furnishing certain items of military equipment which will be needed by the new German forces," said Eisenhower.

Military aid is also budgeted for Korea, Formosa and Japan.

4 U.S. War Planes Reach Costa Rica

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 17.—Four American World War II fighter planes were delivered to Costa Rica. Front line dispatches said the three-plane invading air force which had ruled the air here for a week promptly disappeared from its airfield near the Nicaraguan frontier.

The invaders also appeared to have lost their 28-year-old, West Point-educated leader, Teodoro Picado, Jr., who was presumed to have been killed in combat.

The American planes, sold to Costa Rica for one dollar each at the request of the Organization of American States, were turned over to Costa Rican pilots this afternoon.

Front line reports said the three planes the invaders had used to attack San Jose, Liberia, Santa Rosa and a number of other towns had disappeared.

The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Oscar Sevilla Sacasa simultaneously advised the Organization of American States that two invading planes had landed at a town 20 miles inside the Nicaraguan frontier and had been interned. Both were armed with light machine guns.

Reports of Picado's death were broadcast by the invaders' radio in reports heard here.

Picado was the son of former Costa Rican President Teodoro Picado, who was ousted by the present national leader President Jose Figueres.

In spite of these reports, the government military headquarters said it was unable to confirm that Picado had been killed in the fighting.

PEACE COUNCIL MEETS

The Standing Committee of the World Peace Council is meeting in Vienna to review developments in the struggle against the remilitarization of West Germany, the new threat to peace in the Far East caused by the Eisenhower-Chiang Kai-shek mutual aid pact and the South East Asia Treaty Organization.

"It is also envisaged to give these countries necessary quantities of fissionable materials for atomic piles and for scientific research work."

The announcement said the program will give scientists of the five nations an opportunity to learn about "scientific work that is being conducted in the Soviet Union in the field of peaceful use of atomic energy and operation of experimental atomic piles."

The Soviet Union said also it is considering extending the program to other countries.

Brownell Asks 20-Year Penalty In Smith Act



BROWNELL

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The Eisenhower Administration today asked Congress to increase the penalties for conviction under certain sections of the thought-control Smith Act to \$20,000 and 20 years imprisonment or both.

In letters to the vice president and to the Speaker of the House, Attorney General Herbert Brownell recommended that the penalty for "seditious conspiracy" now \$5,000 and six years in jail, be raised to \$20,000 and 20 years.

He made the same proposals for advocating the overthrow of government (now \$10,000 and 10 years) and conspiracy to advocate (now \$10,000 and five years).

THE RUNAWAY THREAT

For a century the working people of Yonkers, N.Y., built the great fortune of the Otis Elevator Co. Now the company announces it will move—unless.

Earlier it happened with Alexander Smith in Yonkers.

It happened with American Safety Razor in Brooklyn, with General Electric and Westinghouse units in different parts of the country, with the Hat Corporation of America in Danbury, Conn., with numerous men's and women's garment plants, with the "decentralization" threat in auto and rubber.

Why has this new runaway evil appeared in the past few years? What can labor do about it?

Read about it in The Worker this weekend. Order extra copies now for your shopmates.

It Really Happened, So Help Us!

A doctor psychoanalyzed the nation's industries last week and found that every boss is a "substitute" father for the workers he orders around.

The workers are torn between two "mother substitutes," the psychoanalyst said—labor unions and the employing companies themselves.

Dr. Geraldine Pederson-Krag, a physician and member of the American Psychoanalytic Society, disclosed her findings at the 12th annual conference of the American Group, Psychotherapy Association.

She said every business and

industry is like a family. The workers are brothers and sisters to one another, she said, under the watchful eye of the "maternal" employer, who hands out the weekly allowances and looks after sick employees.

But a company as a "mother" has an unfortunate characteristic, Dr. Pederson-Krag said. "She" seems to love the older brothers and sisters best, giving the executives and those of senior standing the most money and privileges, according to the doctor.

"So the younger siblings, the

unskilled and poorly paid, find another mother who will look after them," she said. "This new maternal figure is the labor union, which has little love for the men who play the roles of the father or privileged older brother."

Dr. Pederson-Krag said that in this "family" relationship, a bright career girl may be fired for consulting her superior too often and for too trivial reasons.

"She wanted closeness and love from him to compensate for the rejection she had had from her father," the psychoanalyst

said, "but her job called for independence and decisiveness."

A worker may be extremely cooperative toward the boss because he once loved to please a benevolent father, she said.

Many of these things also are true of square dancing, with the caller of the steps serving as "the father image who sings his commands," she said.

"The dancer once loved to please a benevolent father," she said. Or, she added, "he may be more industrious than other workers because of rivalry with an older brother at home."

AFL, CIO Hit Business Drive To Smash State Jobless Pay

By MICHAEL SINGER

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—Labor launched a swift counter-attack tonight against an all-out drive by big business to smash the New York State unemployment insurance pro-

funds," said John A. Williams, of Syracuse, chairman of the conference.

The big business threat would: Deny any dependency benefits to dependents of unemployed.

Bar unemployment insurance to jobless who "voluntarily quit" or "who cause their own unemployment by refusing suitable employment, or by being discharged for misconduct."

Require those "who become unemployed because of pregnancy to produce substantial evidence of return to the labor market."

Reject any eligibility claim unless the "claimant is actively seeking work."

Disqualify workers "who receive sick pay, call-in pay, separation pay, retroactive wages, vacation pay, holiday pay, or retirement income from their employer or employer-financed trust funds."

Repeal the provision which requires employers to pay fees if they want to appeal unemployment insurance decisions.

Disqualify a worker "who is unemployed either directly or indirectly because of an industrial controversy."

Jack Stachel, imprisoned under the Smith Act, is celebrating his birthday Jan. 18. You can send greetings to him at Jack Stachel, P.O. 9659, Federal Correctional Institution, Danbury, Conn.

WARN OF DOCK STRIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

"We have been telling them to wait for the contract. Now we have a contract. We have no more excuses to hold the men back."

Like the others, Pimpinella said the men are aroused over the new hiring rules in which the Commission goes so far as to assume a right to interfere in the makeup of permanent work gangs and the current purge of the hiring rolls of 15,000, among whom are thousands of long-time longshoremen.

It is the last point to which Lane limited the discussion in yesterday's session. He promised another meeting with the delegation to hear complaints on the hiring rules.

The Commission had announced that in accordance with the law that set up state control of hiring, a "decentralization" process is to be put into effect in which as many as 15,000 may be dropped from the hiring registration rolls. Of these, some 8,300 registered at the hiring halls but never reported to work, and about 6,500 failed to work at least eight days in each of the last six months or failed to apply for work at the Commission's employment centers.

THOUSANDS GET NOTICE

Spokesmen after spokesmen of ILA locals brought evidence that thousands of men who worked the docks for decades—in one case 38 years—received the commission's notices that on its records they had failed to qualify and would be removed from the rolls unless they can show the commission's records were wrong. Once removed from the register, a longshoreman cannot qualify again to work on the docks for a year.

George Parseck, business agent of Local 1818, gave as an example Pier 6, Brooklyn, closed since last March with its 300 to 400 permanently employed workers still waiting to return. Meanwhile, some of them are trying to earn wages in other industries.

Lane said the Commission still has to rule whether the rule should not exempt men employed at closed piers.

NEARING PENSIONS

Another longshoreman pointed out that many of the men on Pier 6 or other piers that may be opened but seldom get enough ships to make possible eight or more days work a month are nearing the pensionable age of 65.

"The reason many of them are waiting for Pier 6 to open is because they want to qualify for the pension and no one else would hire them because they are too old," the longshoremen told Lane.

Teddy Gleason, one of the ILA's top officers, proposed that the Commission remove from the register all those who had been added on the rolls since Decem-

ber, 1953, when the Commission began to function. He said the commission solved nothing by removing persons from the register, then opening the rolls for "another 15,000."

He said the ILA agreed to a register of approximately 50 percent above the number required on an average to work the port, but wanted the number kept stable. Under the Commission's formula, many of the old timers could be removed from the rolls while newly-registered persons who can show eight days a month for a half year remain on.

Joseph Swartz, who said he was an elected member of the union's rank and file committee recalled that in the 1953 strike the Commission qualified more than 3,000 persons as strikebreakers although they had no work permits.

"Weren't you breaking the law then?" he asked.

Lane replying to the proposals of Gleason, and others said he was only administering the law that doesn't permit him to disqualify persons on any other grounds or to qualify them.

On the strikebreaking charge, he defended his predecessor, claiming the law provides for waiving the rules in an "emergency." The strike, which the commission regarded as "illegal," did provide that "emergency," he said.

Gleason served notice that the ILA will "move heaven and earth" to get rid of the commission.

"You are interfering with our business as a labor union," he said.

Thomas Rubino, business agent of Local 1814, replying to Lane's excuses, said angrily, "The law doesn't say you can tell me when I can and cannot go to work."

He charged that the waterfront commission "flooded this waterfront of ours with people who did not know what a ship looks like." Now, he added, "men 20 to 35 years on the docks received these cards. The law is hurting good, bona fide longshoremen."

He conceded that special consideration will have to be given on many of the issues raised, when administrative rulings are made. He also admitted that had the requirement in the law that he consult the union and shipowners been followed, much difficulty could have been avoided.

Lane was non-committal, however, on a proposal of the shipowners that their representative, together with Bradley and Lane, meet to iron out some of the disputed issues.

The ILA delegates walked out commenting bitterly on a state of affairs that puts their rights as workers and unionists under special governmental control.

Try to Convict Lightfoot of Association with Books

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—The Claude Lightfoot defense today fought the Government's attempt to lay down a doctrine of the defendant's guilt through associating him with a series of books.

The sixth day of the trial under the membership section of the Smith Act was taken up by the prosecution with the reading of snatches from Marxist books.

Defense attorney John J. Abt declared, "Marxism-Leninism can not be understood from excerpts. It is embodied in a great body of literature, some written more than a 100 years ago, involving a diversity of subject matter or including history, philosophy, economics and science."

Abt's objection to the introduction of a long list of reference in books was overruled by Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan.

The Government used John Lautner, its key stoolpigeon witness, as the means for bringing in the books as evidence. Lautner

said he was an "expert" informer on the Communist Party. However, he was able to make only a fleeting reference to the defendant, stating he had met Lightfoot briefly at a Communist Party convention in 1948.

Prosecutor James B. Parsons today dictated into the record a number of readings from such books as "Problems of Leninism" written by Joseph Stalin in 1926, "State and Revolution," written by V. I. Lenin in 1915, "Foundations of Leninism," "a series of lectures given by Stalin in 1924."

Abt called these "isolated excerpts" which he said had no meaning taken out of context. He cited a recent Congressional hearing on the endowed foundations where Rep. Hayes of Ohio read

to a witness excerpts from a Papal Encyclical without disclosing the source. The witness, said Abt, promptly labelled these excerpts as left-wing "propaganda."

The defense has been hammering away at the efforts of the Government to establish that Lightfoot is automatically guilty of violating the Smith Act on his own admission that he is a member of the Communist Party.

Abt has repeatedly reminded the court that both the Smith Act and the Lightfoot indictment speak of condemning organizations "of persons" who allegedly teach violent overthrow of the U. S. Government. This, he said, puts on the Government the burden of proving that a majority of members of the Party have committed the acts which are alleged here.

"Under the law," said Abt, "the teaching and advocacy of the Communist Party cannot be imputed to members."

December Jobs in U. S. 1,098,000 Below November

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17 (FP).—Despite the Christmas boom which added 540,000 workers in retail trade and 298,000 to the U.S. Post Office payroll, total employment declined by 1,098,000 in December from the November figure, the latest report published by the Commerce and Labor Departments reveal.

Total civilian employment was reported at 60,688,000 in December compared with 61,731,000 in November. Despite this, the government reported that total unemployment changed only a little from 2,893,000 in November to 2,838,000 in December.

This unusual situation was established by putting 49,952,000 persons outside the labor force. This compared with a listing for "not in the labor force" of 48,735,000 in November. The number not in the labor force, by Census Bureau count was 803,000 greater in December, 1954, than in December, 1953, and 1,217,000 greater in December, 1954, than November, 1954.

Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks and Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell justified this tremendous increase of those not in the labor force by saying that most of the decrease in employment which occurred on farms and construction work, affected "housewives and others" who usually do not work during the off season.

JOBLESS PAY DATA

These figures covered the period of the Christmas boom. What happened after the holidays is indicated by striking increases in the number receiving unemployment compensation. Initial claims to states for unemployment compensation increased by 85,300, or 28 percent during the week ended Jan. 1 to a total of 388,800, the largest figure since last January. Initial claims under the veterans' compensation program also increased by 3,000 to 10,000. Temporary layoffs in trade, food processing, textiles, apparel and wood and lumber were blamed by the Bureau of Employment Security.

State insured unemployment rose for the fifth consecutive week during the week ended Christmas Day. The increase was 78,700 to a total of 1,684,000. In addition there were 80,500 veterans receiving jobless pay, an increase of 5,000 over the previous week. In addition to those, there were 124,000 railroad workers receiving unemployment pay, bringing the total for the country to 1,888,538, the highest since last August.

Some 707,000 of those officially listed as unemployed had been out of work for 15 weeks or longer, the Census Bureau said. Mitchell reported that in addition to those receiving unemployment compensation there were, in November, 142,000 persons who had exhausted their benefits. And of course there were other hundreds of thousands who do not qualify under the unemployment insurance system.

Of the 55,363,000 reported working in non-agricultural industries in December, 7,970,000 worked less than 35 hours a week.

The number of construction workers, because of seasonal influences, declined by 170,000 from November to December to a total of 2.6 million.

Manufacturing employment at 16.1 million remained unchanged from November to December. Transportation equipment, including autos, added 62,000 workers in December. Fabricated metals and electrical machinery, which usually report gains at this time of the year, reported declines in payrolls.

Factory employment in December was 4 percent below December



WEEKS



MITCHELL

ber, 1953. Almost all industrial groups shared in the decrease with machinery leading the loss list with 150,000 fewer workers than a year ago.

Employment in mining dropped from 722,000 in November to 713,000 in December. This compared with 822,000 in December, 1953. The decline from December, 1953, which already showed unemployment in this field, was 109,000. Bituminous showed the greatest over the year drop with a loss of 63,600 jobs, but metal mining also declined over the year by 13,700 jobs and anthracite by 3,500.

Bigger 'Whisky Fund' For Diplomats Asked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — President Eisenhower asked Congress today for a big increase in funds U.S. diplomats can spend for entertaining abroad.

The fund was \$475,000 this year. Eisenhower asked to have it raised to \$700,000 for the fiscal year starting July 1.

The money is used to pay "cost of entertainment offered on American holidays . . . expenses of social activities . . . purchase of flowers, wreaths and similar tokens for presentation in accordance with local custom on appropriate occasions."

Some members of Congress call it the department's "whisky fund."

New Approach in Labor Unity Talks: Why They Can Succeed

(Second of a Series)

THE APPROACH of the negotiators in the AFL-CIO merger discussions and the formula upon which the talks seem to be proceeding, appear to be quite a change from the approach and formula followed in the several previous unsuccessful unity attempts. This is not necessarily due to a change in the personalities heading the AFL and CIO, or a change in their hearts.

The basic factor that both forced the negotiations and the new approach and formula has been labor's experience in recent years, particularly in the past two years, with open big business Republican rule. Not since the Harding-Coolidge-Hoover twenties has labor been subject to such attacks as in the past two years.

When the Eisenhower administration took office, both CIO and AFL leaders indicated a willingness to "play ball" on the basis of some sort of a "moderate" maintenance of some of labor's gains.

NO SOONER had the "Cadillac Cabinet" settled down, however, than labor's approaches were kicked away with contempt. The give-away open pro-big business program began to roll out in full force and Charles E. Wilson, former GM boss who was given the defense secretaryship, set the tone with the proclamation that "What's good for General Motors is good for the U. S."

While the Taft-Hartley Law had already been on the books for five years, the "safety" labor felt from its full use when the Democrats were in office, vanished. The National Labor Relations Board was changed to reflect the new administration. The new majority went to work on drastic changes in the law by means of administrative interpretations. "Sleepers" in the law were awakened and applied. The frequent warning that T-H is a "time bomb" began to prove true with a vengeance.

"Right-to-work" laws, modeled after the Texas law barring the union shop and holding up the scab as the "model free citizen" began to pop in state after state, and to climb northward. At this writing 17 states have already enacted these anti-labor laws and many others, this time industrial northern and western states, are threatened by such laws in 1955 legislatures.

The administration is giving the green light to these vicious state laws by a series of NLRB rulings giving the state laws priority and shifting to state jurisdiction the collective bargaining rights of millions of workers who had hitherto been under the federal law.

On top of the existing anti-labor machinery, a whole chain of McCarthyite-type laws were passed, over labor's opposition, among them the Brownell-Butler Law that gives the Subversive Activities Control Board set up under the McCarran Law, sweeping authority to disqualify a union on the ground that even one of its officers is, or is alleged to be, a Communist or sympathizer. Both the AFL and CIO denounced the law as in effect an instrument for licensing of unions that threatens the entire labor movement.

THE EFFECT of this increased legal terror over unions was to practically halt new organization. The "right-to-work" states, especially in the south-east, long the base of the open shop in textiles, now became the haven for numerous industries seeking to escape unionism. The runaway evil became

World of Labor

by George Morris.



What CIO-AFL Merger In '55 Can Mean for Labor (2)

a major menace. Not only did many firms accept the inducements to transfer facilities to areas offering tax-free locations and protection against unions, but many of the major chains in rubber, electrical, machinery and other fields located their new automatized plants in those areas to which they are syphoning off the work of their strongly unionized plants.

In this atmosphere struggles have become tougher. Some unions have even conceded wage cuts—for the first time since the thirties. It is common for strikes to stretch for six months or even a year. At this writing the Kohler strike in Wisconsin, in its ninth month, cost the United Automobile Workers more than two million dollars.

IN THE LIGHT of such pressure of events it is wrong to view the unity negotiations as just a top operation geared only to the convenience of the leaders of the AFL and CIO. It is the rank and file in their unions who suffer the consequences of the anti-labor drive that are most interested in combatting those attacks through labor unity.

Basically, it is the rank and file that is pressing for action to meet the situation. That pressure is the real dynamic force in the picture. And it is in the face of that pressure that labor leaders today find it increasingly more difficult to justify their right to leadership and confidence. They cannot do so while retreating on the collective bargaining front, submitting to political bosses on the political front, and showing only stagnation within the labor unions.

So the approach and formula in the current unity negotiations is different. In the past, the AFL's "unity" formula was to voice annual convention "come home" pleas by the late William Green. The AFL was regarded as "the house of labor" and the CIO was simply asked to return and submit to the old rules

of that house. Also, in the past, negotiators of the AFL and CIO began first with a discussion of the jurisdictional problems between their affiliates. The view was that until those problems were first settled, no general merger can take place. Furthermore, after 19 years of effort at the cost of millions, at least some of the AFL's leaders are convinced that the CIO cannot be conquered by raids.

THE APPROACH now is reversed. It is conceived that ALL unions, irrespective of jurisdictional conflicts, can enter the united labor center on a basis, to use the words of the Oct. '15 joint AFL-CIO statement, that "will preserve the integrity of each affiliated national and international union." George Meany explained when that statement was made public that the negotiators are not even trying to solve the jurisdictional conflicts of the unions involved, but that a machinery will be set up in the united body to solve them. Reuther added that the existing no-raiding pact between the AFL and CIO will be "an important part of the machinery." For that reason Meany was able to conclude that a merger is possible in 1955 and that he sees no major obstacles to block it.

It appears that both the CIO and AFL unions can be together in one federation with the same no-raiding machinery serving to settle disputes between unions, possibly for months and years, until the respective organizations find a basis for a VOLUNTARY merger.

It should be borne in mind that actually three no-raiding pacts are in operation today—within the AFL, within the CIO and between them. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that there are more jurisdictional conflicts between AFL affiliates than there are between AFL and CIO unions. Dave Beck of the teamsters frankly admitted that he has more conflicts with AFL affiliates on his union's claims than with CIO unions.

Technical changes in industries are making old jurisdictional demarcations between unions more obsolete from day to day.

If the AFL can live as a united federative body of autonomous unions with conflicting jurisdictions, through the operation of a no-raiding machinery, so can an enlarged federation including the CIO and the unaffiliated organizations. That appears to be the thinking of some influential forces in the picture. If that formula prevails, a merger can become a reality in 1955.

(Tomorrow, what the prospect of a merger poses for progressives in labor.)

Pay of Minneapolis Teachers Raised

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 17 (FP).—Pay raises of \$15 a month for the coming semester were voted for teachers here, with an additional \$15 for teachers having Masters degrees.

The board of education also approved raises for school lunch room employees, clerks and janitor-engineers. Unions representing these employees are continuing their efforts for larger annual pay increases.

ILGW Health Center Opened in Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 17 (FP). — A new union health center opened here to serve 10,000 members of 10 Chicago locals of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL).

Financed by employer contributions to a special fund, the center will provide comprehensive medical examinations and treatment

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers New Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7854. Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (Except Foreign)
\$3.00 per year in advance
Daily Worker only \$4.50 \$7.00 \$12.00
Daily Worker & Worker 4.75 6.00 13.00
The Worker 1.50 2.00

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY
AND SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW
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York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.
Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President—Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treasurer—Charles J. Hendley

A BANKERS' BUDGET

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S proposed budget is a bankers' budget, with all that this implies.

In the first place, it is a military budget, with two-thirds (\$40,500,000,000) going for so-called "national security"—the biggest profit-making project ever conceived, and a threat to world peace.

In the second place, after having given corporations and bankers a tax cut in the past session, which meant record-breaking profits, the President flatly bars any tax cut this year for the people.

THIS MILITARY budget throws billions upon billions into armaments and gives only the barest minimum recognition to social needs, with only a token of 35,000 public housing units per year. Worse still, Eisenhower proposes a 77 percent cut in new outlays for the Tennessee Valley Authority, revealing that the Cadillac Cabinet is still determined to scuttle TVA, put through the Dixon-Yates power steal and continue wherever possible the multi-billion dollar give-away to the bankers.

Typically, the financing of this war-like and war breeding budget is to come out of the pockets and off the tables of the people.

Eisenhower is so sorry that there can't be any tax reductions this year and holds out the hope that one may be proposed in 1956 (when he will probably be running for President again!)

The "impossibility" of a tax reduction this year is sheer hypocrisy. On Jan. 1, 1954, with the ending by the GOP of the excess profits tax, the corporations received tax relief amounting to \$2,300,000,000. At the same time, there was a cut in personal income taxes amounting to \$3,000,000,000—but the average working family received no relief at all because in their case, the cut was wiped out by increased social security taxes.

Labor needs to reply to this bankers' budget with a tax exemption as proposed by the CIO, for substantial increases in social welfare as part of an anti-depression program. It needs to couple this with a demand for a policy of peaceful co-existence, the absence of which provides the alibi for a military and bankers' budget.

A CASE FOR THE UN

THERE IS SOME talk about the Organization of American States setting an example for the UN in the case of Costa Rica.

The proponents of this queer idea would have us believe that regional organizations of the type of OAS, NATO, SEATO, and the projected Middle East Treaty Organization can keep the peace. They contrast the Costa Rican experience to that of the UN in respect to Korea and Indochina.

This idea is so preposterous that we haven't the space to list all the holes in it. But here are some:

First, peace has not been kept in Costa Rica or anywhere else in Central America. On the contrary, we have our government sending Costa Rica five planes and allowing Sweden to send Nicaragua 25 planes on a German ship.

Seems to us it was not so long ago that the U. S. Navy was stopping ships bound for Guatemala and seizing "war materials" purchased with hard cash by the democratic Arbenz government. The OAS didn't lift a hand when this happened. And it was only the U. S. voting majority in the UN Security Council which prevented that body from functioning.

Second, the State Department's feeble gesture of selling five planes to Costa Rica reflected no zeal in behalf of peace on the part of the Eisenhower Administration. It was done, in fact, only after the Latin American states and the American public demanded it.

Third, it just so happens that all the regional organizations set up for so-called "defense" are structures of the U. S. Government, getting their names, money and orders from Washington. The State Department dominates the UN, too, but not as completely as in the case of the regional organizations.

Fourth, instead of exemplifying the effectiveness of regional organizations, the case of Costa Rica and the rest of Central America, which are sometimes called Wall Street's "banana republics," exemplifies the chaos, insecurity and violence which reign wherever the benevolent rule of U. S. capital is supreme.

Clearly, the case of Costa Rica should go to the United Nations. The OAS daily proves its unreliability as an organization for hemispheric peace and security.

IT SHOULD seem more than passing strange that the parliament of the United States cannot agree to legislate the simple proposition that every U. S. citizen should have the same right to a job. And it is ironic that the answer to the puzzler is the fact that both the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations have sought to fight for the world status quo in the name of "combating Communism." Without the fallacious formula of a "free world coalition" against "the Communist menace" it would not be nearly so easy to place civil rights in moth balls.

Let us look back a few months and years. It was the Korean war "against Communist aggression" which gave Joe McCarthy his big chance to gag dissenters. And the same war aided in the promotion of Eisenhower for President. After all, who was the most likely leader of a nation preparing for world-wide military action than a leading World War II general?

During the 1952 elections, Eisenhower was the instrument through which the most rabid racists in South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas were recruited to the support of Republican policies. McCarthy became the direct link between the rich Texans and their humble servant, Alan Shivers, the Governor. For two years civil rights, as a political issue in Washington, was described as "a dead duck."

McCarthyism speeded up the economic boycott movement against all dissenters. It has been proven that many of these dissenters were those government employees whose views on racial democracy were some steps ahead of Eisenhower's southern supporters. Civil rights, as such, became "subversive," according to official NAACP reports.

IN PURSUIT of support for a reactionary foreign policy and an anti-labor domestic policy, the Eisenhower administration tackled only the fringe civil rights issues. The record shows that integrating military personnel, desegregating the army post schools and abolishing jimcrow in public accommodations in

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

The Evil Legacy Of Joe McCarthy

Washington, while constituting progress, did not touch upon the main aspects of jimcrow—the right to a job, to a fair trial, to the free use of the ballot box and to protection of life and property.

The May 1954, U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation came as a bombshell. But since eight months have passed with very spotty compliance with the decision, many letter writers to the Negro press are asking whether or not the decision was not for foreign consumption. Simple matters of elementary freedom it seems, take longer to tackle in the Capital of the "free world" than it takes to develop a rocket capable of going to the moon. The inability of the Supreme Court to issue a final decree has allowed the proponents of Negro second class citizenship enough time to organize movements to subvert the court's edict.

It should be recalled that the Supreme Court took not nearly so long to destroy the protection of the First Amendment to the Constitution when it upheld the thought-control conviction of 11 Communists in 1951. It has taken it years to uphold the 14th Amendment as it applies to the rights of Negroes, and the debate is not yet ended.

THIS MOVEMENT, which the court's delay has allowed to develop, is McCarthyite to the core. In almost every instance the NAACP is called a "Negro Communist" organization. It was under this cover that Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore were murdered back on Christmas night, 1951. And it is under the same banner that the minions of white supremacy are marching in the

economic boycott movement against Negroes in Mississippi and Alabama.

It is this movement which the Democratic Congressional leaders are appeasing when they clamped the lid on civil rights at the opening of Congress. They want to win away Eisenhower's followers from among the southern conservatives. It was for exposing the anti-Negro nature of these conservatives, as represented by Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss), that Eugene Dennis, secretary of the Communist Party, was sent to prison for a year.

Dennis had challenged Rankin's right to a seat in Congress since he owed it to the disfranchisement of Mississippi Negroes, thereby violating the 14th Amendment. Dennis not only served a year in jail, he was indicted under the Smith Act, and is now serving a five-year sentence in Atlanta. It was not as clear then as it is now, that those who hunt "Communist menaces" abroad and harass as "subversives" civil rights fighters at home, constitute the real danger to democracy here. Luckily, this is not 1950. A lot of water has flowed under the bridge. And there are many Negro voices, like that of the Negro weekly Chicago Defender which this week challenged:

"While Congress is conducting so many investigations of subversion, some enterprising Democrats ought to prove their intelligence and militancy by initiating an investigation of those who are defying the high court edict (against school segregation). If such defiance . . . isn't subversion, then Webster was wrong in his definition of the word." It's time for a change.

TODAY ABROAD

by John Pittman

Why Slam the Door To Peace in Asia?



UN SECRETARY-GENERAL Dag Hammarskjöld returned from his visit to People's China with the cheering news that the door to a further easing of tension in the Far East is open.

But the U. S. Senate is on the verge of slamming this door, and there ought to be at least a few other Americans besides the Left with enough real patriotism to holler.

With the Senate Foreign Relations Committee scheduled to begin hearings tomorrow on the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), the sad fact is that only the Communists and a handful of other Americans whom Attorney-General Brownell would not hesitate to label "fellow travellers" have spoken out against ratification.

THIS FACT, however, does not mean the American people are for SEATO. If the Cleveland Plain-Dealer is an accurate barometer of public opinion in the middle west, the truth is exactly the reverse.

In the Dec. 27 issue of that newspaper, Philip W. Porter found that: "The ordinary citizen around here, I believe, opens up with a great big yawn when you try to explain to him the dangers of letting communism spread further in Asia. He has no ties with Asia and very little interest there. . . . Some can't

understand even now why we had to fight in Korea."

And in the issue of Jan. 3 William F. McDermott reports that: "Many of the letters readers send in are concerned with the policy of the United States in respect to China. Most of them contain criticism of Senator Knowland. . . ."

I would guess that other newspapers throughout the country have received letters from readers which express alarm over our relations with China and our Far Eastern policy. Surely none of us can forget the avalanche of protests that caused President Eisenhower to stop Admiral Radford from dropping atom bombs near Dienbienphu.

One might surmise that in this atmosphere of protracted cold war hysteria and daily alarms, the American people don't scare easily. They seem to hold their tempers until we are one foot this side of a disaster. Then they let loose with a blast to unhinge White House gates.

THIS QUALITY of not scaring easily is a wonderful thing, and every American can be proud of it. But foxy fellows up to no national good can take advantage of it. They can sneak things over us, catch us unaware, without intending to stir up

old embers, I will say that's what happened in Korea. Before we knew it, President Truman had sent the fleet and airforce into action. And the next thing anybody knew we were in the middle of a full-scale war.

And this is precisely why we ought to demand postponement of Senate action on SEATO until everyone of us has a chance to take a good look at it. Remember, we've had only President Eisenhower's and Secretary Dulles' word that it's something good for us. You may have thought you were hearing other versions from your radio commentator or newspaper columnist. But, by and large, all the commentators of radio, television, the press and officialdom have merely parroted the Eisenhower-Dulles version.

THE ASIAN people didn't buy this version. In fact, they didn't buy SEATO. More than a billion of them didn't buy it, and that's a whole heap of humanity.

The Asians say SEATO is a war alliance among five colony-exploiting powers and three of their Asian Charlie McCarthys: the U.S.A., Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand, and Pakistan, Thailand and the Philippines.

So India, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon spurned the invitation to join SEATO. People's (Continued on Page 6)

Banquet Honors 20 Years of Militant Labor Reporting

By ART SHIELDS

One felt the thrill of the great labor struggles of the last 20 years at the banquet to George Morris last Friday night. No speaker could talk of George without telling of the struggles that he covered and helped to guide. And some of the very songs that Earl Robinson sang came out of George's old battle grounds.

The banquet was held in old Beethoven Hall where hundreds of labor victories have been celebrated since the late 19th Century. And every table was filled with trade unionists and other friends of George and his paper—the Daily Worker.

Men and women from dozens of unions had come to honor the fighting journalist, whose columns they treasure. But the proudest of all were the garment workers of New York.

"You see George is one of our own," said Charley Nemeroff of Cutters Local 10 of the International Garment Workers. "George was a cutter and a member of our local. And when we discuss one of George's columns in the 'market' at 40 St. and Seventh Ave., some one will say, 'Of course we know George; he used to be a cutter.'"

13 HONORED GUESTS

There were 13 honored guests at the banquet, whose presence was felt by every guest. But only one of the 13 was there in the flesh. That was Louis Weinstock, who led New York City's 13,000 AFL painters for many years. But Louis's 12 comrades were there very much in spirit, although their bodies have been confined in Federal Bastilles since last Tuesday afternoon.

George Morris paid a warm tribute to the honored Thirteen who were framed in Judge Di-mock's court under the fascist-like Smith Act.

"Many of the major labor victories that I have reported in the last 30 years were won with the very important help of the 13 men and women jailed this week," said George with emotion. "Unfortunately it is not always possible to tell the whole story of the full contribution of people like these at the time the struggles take place."

As an example, he recalled the great sit-down strike of 1937 in Flint, Mich., with which he said "I lived inside and outside the big Fisher Body plants." He lauded the role played by John L. Lewis in that historic struggle.

But he stressed that Lewis was able to drive a "hard bargain" in negotiations with General Motors mainly because a determined core of the workers held the plants in defiance if injunctions and threats of vigilante violence. And the main inspiration to steel that fighting militant group in the plants came from the left, in the first place from William Weinstone, then Communist Party head of Michigan.

"That is the real reason why they threw Weinstone into prison



MORRIS

this week," added Morris.

The story was the same on the great waterfront movement that built the National Maritime Union. Morris went on. He said in the public eye it was usually that "windbag" Joseph Curran who was seen as the leader, but it was Al Lannon and his associates who really founded the union. He recalled that Lannon even had to write Curran's speeches in those days and often "lead him like a baby."

"And Lannon is another leader they threw into prison last week."

The applause didn't come only from the maritime workers table when George paused for breath. It came from the entire hall.

And when George mentioned the beloved name of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, some of the diners began rising to their feet.

"Can anyone think of the American labor movement without thinking of that great historic figure—that wonderful woman leader—Elizabeth Flynn?" the speaker asked. "Why I can't visit Lawrence, Paterson and other cities, without meeting old timers who cherish the memory of this great woman who led their union struggles. That's why the capitalists put her in jail—because she fought for the working people so well."

"As for Pettis Perry," said George, "I knew him in California before I went on the Daily Worker. I knew him when he was leading the battles of starving agricultural workers, whom gun thugs tried to kill. I knew him when he was bringing many Negro workers into the labor movement. That's why they put Pettis Perry in jail."

WHY THEY HATE HIM

Then turning to Louis Weinstock, who sat beside him, George said:

I think you know why they are sending Louis to prison. It's because they have to give unemployment insurance to millions of workers. They don't like to do it. But they have to because Louis Weinstock led the fight for unemployment insurance more than 20 years ago. He won against terrific odds. Bill Greer, Matthew Woll and other top AFL leaders joined the Hoover Government in opposing unemployment insurance. They called it "Socialism." But the working people followed Louis Weinstock to victory. More than 2,000 local AFL unions endorsed the unemployment insurance bill. Louis led many other labor struggles too. They hate men like that."

Morris then hailed Arnold Johnson, who first won national attention as a leader of the Workers Alliance in the depression.

"You all remember how the Workers Alliance plucked men and women up from starvation and despair," he said. "Just remember also that Arnold Johnson was one of the chief men leading that fight against hunger. That's why they are putting him in jail."

Louis Weinstock was applauded again and again as he talked of his years of struggle side by side with George and his comrades among

the Thirteen. He was applauded also when he announced that George was taking over his class on progressive trade unionism at the Jefferson School. But the highest enthusiasm came when he predicted victory in the amnesty drive.

WEINSTOCK'S FAITH

"The capitalists have not done what they set out to do when the witchhunt started," Weinstock said. "They set out to smash the progressive movement, and then smash the whole labor movement. They haven't succeeded. Our movement is still here, and the spirit of resistance is rising in the labor movement."

"And I can say for the Thirteen," added Weinstock, "that they will come out of jail, as well as go in, and they will come out with the same spirit and will fight together until victory."

Albert Blumberg, indicted under the membership clause of the Smith Act, brought the greetings of the National Committee of the Communist Party; Simon W. Gerson spoke in the name of the New York Communist Party.

Alex Kolkin, veteran garment unionist and one of the publishers of the Daily Worker, and several other unionists praised Morris' work and promised to help put the current circulation drive over the top. The unionists were introduced by Max Gordon.

Allan Max, Daily Worker managing editor, was a witty chairman who brought many chuckles.

Greetings were read from William Z. Foster, the Canadian Tribune; Dave Davis, Philadelphia trade union leader indicted under the Smith Act; Rose Wortis, Bill McKie, Nat Canley, Billy Allan, Jim Dolsen, Al Richmond of the Daily People's World and the "Joe Magarac" group of Pittsburgh steelworkers.

Several groups of trade unionists also gave George various presents. One of the gifts was \$25 in cash from the garment workers, which George turned into the collection box with a smile.

Earl Robinson, Leon Bibb and Sylvia Kahn charmed the crowd with their songs. And one noted specially warm applause from the seamen's table when Earl sang the "Flying Squadron." This was his first labor song, written during the San Francisco general strike, which George covered in 1934 for the Daily Worker and the "Western Worker" which he edited.

This was one of those affairs that got better and better until the end. It closed with George's affirmation of his confidence in the future of the Daily Worker and the cause it represented.

FUTURE IS OURS

"The role of the Daily Worker is decisive in times of crisis," he said. When workers are dissatisfied, when they are reexamining questions, they eagerly read the Daily Worker. A single copy of the paper in a plant was often decisive in the early and late 1930's. And we are coming to one of those turns in history again. Our sub-gettings are finding a much better response today than a couple years ago. Tens of thousands of former readers can be brought back. The trend of the times is with us in spite of all that they have tried to do to us. This will be a people's America."

George's wife, Helen and two daughters, who sat at the speakers' table with him, joined in the applause.

Send your contribution to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N. Y., or bring to 33 E. 12th St., 8th floor.

NEGRO PRESS ROUNDUP

THE NEW YORK Amsterdam News' lead editorial was "especially pleased" with Gov. Harriman's attack on housing discrimination in his message to the legislature. But the AN thought the Governor "could have expanded his stand on civil rights" to include jimcrow barriers to persons wishing to buy a home as well as those who are renters. . . . In the overall subject of civil rights in the nation, the AN thought the domination of Congressional committees by southern Democrats meant a "dark day for civil rights legislation." In still a third editorial, the editor was reluctant to accept the "prattle about progress," while the national Democratic Party makes peace with the Dixiecrats and at the local level Negroes "are given token representation, or none at all. . . ."

The editorial thoughts did not extend to the question of solutions. Amsterdam News columnist, Earl Brown, defends his proposal of U. S. Customs Court Judge Irvin C. Mollison for the U. S. Supreme Court. Brown also reports that "Bussy" (FBI) agents have a perfect line of Harlem Commies and their activities even when they attend non-Commie social functions. There was no disapproval from Brown for this spying into private lives while racist subversion openly attacks the U. S. Supreme Court's attempt to outlaw the concept of Negro children being second class pupils by birth. Lester Granger, another AN columnist, returned to his old stand as a Rockefeller publicist. Granger thought the appointment of Nelson Rockefeller as Eisenhower's foreign policy administrative assistant "is good news for all of us who have been wishing for a clearing up of some of the murkiest aspects of our foreign policy." (All holders of Venezuelan oil properties and Saudi Arabian leases, say "Aye!")

THE NORFOLK Journal and Guide notes editorially that North Carolina has joined the rebel states seeking to evade the anti-segregation ruling of the Supreme Court by de-centralizing its educational activities. This is a futile step, the editor advises, since localities cannot finance schools and the law of the land will prevent the state from financing segregated schools. Expecting Virginia to take similar steps, the editor warns against it, predicting that "in the end the fundamental law will prevail."

In an adjoining editorial, the J and G advances the demand that the pro-segregation state governments should be deprived of any federal funds distributed

by the U. S. Office of Education, and asked:

"How can they expect to flaunt one arm of the government and at the same time receive largesse from another arm?"

The J and G also hit the Navy for closing the Benmorrel grade school in one of its Norfolk housing projects, turning former students over to city-operated schools, rather than sticking to a desegregation policy.

CHICAGO Defender columnist Walter White cites the fact that the 17 states with segregated schools "received in 1952-53 a total of \$210,959,097" in federal aid, and hints that this aid may be cut off "if the present absurd movement towards devious devices of evading compliance with the Supreme Court's May 17 decision continues. . . ."

The Defender's lead editorial challenges the Democratic-controlled Congress to "to use its newly-gained power . . . (to) voting for cloture, passing FEPC and slapping down the traitors in the South." Congress, the Defender says, ought to begin "an investigation of those who are defying the high court edict."

THE PITTSBURGH Courier utilized the civil rights sell-out of the Democratic Congressional leaders on opening day to get in some weak praise of President Eisenhower, not mentioning that Eisenhower has openly stated his opposition to both cloture and FEPC. The butt of the editorial's venom is Negro leadership which supported the Democratic Party and depended upon the Negro vote, which the editorial writer (sounding remarkably like George S. Schuyler) called "an ectoplasmic emanation from the wishful thinking of propagandists." The issue of civil rights was lost long before the editorial ended with the question: "What will their (the Democrats) Negro mouthpieces say now?" (Probably more than the Courier editorial which used half the editorial space as an exercise in pointless vitriolic rhetoric.—A.W.B.) The second Courier editorial continued the paper's campaign to convert banking into a magic weapon in the fight for freedom. Why, asks the editor, don't Negroes deposit all their money in Negro-owned banks? Don't they know that by doing this we could "break the housing log jam and better fight reprisals by influential prejudiced whites against leading Negroes heading the fight against segregated schools." (Thus oppression would make bankers of us all and bid us flee to what we do not have for fear of labor which we know too well.—A.W.B.)

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 8)

Cousy and the Knicks' Dick McGuire, a magical ballhandler too though not anything like Cousy as a scorer, in action as teammates, moving upcourt with the ball with such immediate, instinctive deft rapport and flashing blending of styles as to bring roars of sheer delight from the packed galleries.

The East, incidentally, has won 3 out of 4 of these tests and though they receive a handsome assist from California's Sharman, St. Louis' Macauley and northeast Missouri's Callatin, it is really pretty much eastern bunch in origin, with no less than four metropolitan products—Cousy, McGuire, Dolph Schayes and Braun.

Added to last year's cast are such as the returned Paul Arizin and the West's scintillating rookie duo of Pettit and Selvy. You'll see some graceful bounding leaping in the West's Yardley, Pollard and Pettit. There'll be some formidable western beef in the talented Mikkelsen and Foust, lots of backcourt savvy from Martin, Wanzer and Phillip.

But I'll take the East. In an Allstar showdown if you have to guess the winner you can always do worse than taking the team with Cousy on it.

I'm telling you this Cousy is versatile too. Sometimes before or after this game he will be sitting down for some discussions with league prexy Podoloff as head of the newly organized player-representative group.

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Movies, TV and...

by david platt

Trial of Books, Animal Behavior, Bellak's Play, 'Carmen Jones'

Alexander Trachtenberg, Smith Act defendant and publisher last week began serving his three year sentence for the "crime" of publishing Marxist books.

It is tragic that not a single important name in the publishing field came to his assistance during the four years that his case has been before the public.

This was a trial of books—an assault on ideas—yet there was no outcry from leading publishers. They were silent, although they must have been aware that if the government dared to put one publishing house out of business all were in danger.

Twenty years ago when International Publishers was celebrating its tenth anniversary as a publisher of Marxist literature, the respectable publishers were not so silent.

In fact, in December, 1934, a group of leading publishers, including such famous names as Alfred A. Knopf, Bennett Cerf, Thomas R. Coward, B. W. Huebsch and the late W. W. Norton joined to honor Trachtenberg who founded International ten years before, and the list of books for which he was so largely responsible.

As Angus Cameron (of the publishing firm of Cameron & Kahn) noted in a speech at the recent 30th anniversary dinner for Trachtenberg, "in the 30s it was safe to honor a man for doing what others did not quite dare to do. It was not considered treason then to publish books which take a materialist view of reality and which advanced the Marxist theories of history, change and science."

In the twenty years that have gone since the publishing fraternity invited Trachtenberg to a reception in his honor, the country has seen the rise of J. Edgar Hoover as a literary critic and defender of culture, which along with all the other "fearsome and un-American developments have silenced both the timid and in many cases, even men who have been brave in the past," Cameron went on to say.

Nevertheless, the fight for free expression which Trachtenberg waged without the help of a single other book publisher left its mark in that particular field.

"Four and a half months after Trachtenberg was sentenced, the American Library Association, representing 21,000 libraries the country over, joined with the American Book Publishers' Council in issuing a resolution which is still one of the first expressions of the will to defend the Bill of Rights as has ever come from a collection of American citizens. Though the voices were anonymous, the words which Trachtenberg spoke when he was sentenced were eloquently echoed in this now famous resolution which said: 'The freedom to read is essential to our democracy.' It is under attack. Private groups and public authorities in various parts of the country are working to remove books from sale, to censor textbooks, to label 'controversial' books, to distribute lists of 'objectionable' books or authors, and to purge libraries. We are deeply concerned about these attempts at suppression . . . and suppression is never more dangerous than in such a time of social tension. . . . Every silencing of heresy, every enforcement of an orthodoxy, diminishes the toughness and resiliency of our society and leaves it the less able to deal with stress. . . . Books are among our greatest instruments of freedom. . . ."

The spirit which wrote this manifesto will yet prevail in our country, said Cameron. Every true lover of America who believes deeply in the democratic tradition will say Amen to that.

Here's a note from Herbert Aptheker on "The Troublemakers":

Dear Dave:
May I add my voice to the chorus who have sung the praises of Bellak's play "The Troublemakers" now at the President Theatre. This is masterful playwrighting and fine acting. The timing is excellent and the settings simple, ingenious and convincing. The characters are individualized and the theme—the rising threat to liberty in our country and the fight-back against reaction—is, of course, central and terribly pressing. I send this note only to join others in urging all your readers to be sure to see this play—it is an unforgettable experience."

Next Sunday afternoon on "Adventure," a CBS-TV program, Dr. Konrad Lorenz, an authority on animal behavior will tell how he learned to communicate with geese. In one demonstration which will be broadcasted, Dr. Lorenz will be seen dividing a number of goose eggs in two, giving half to the mother goose to hatch and raise. He cares for the remainder himself. The broadcast will show that Dr. Lorenz was the first and only living thing seen and heard by this group of goslings when they hatched. He taught them to swim, and driving down a country road, he taught them to fly after him.

"The experiment," according to a CBS press release "ended with the two groups of geese being mixed in a large box with the mother goose stationed on one side and Dr. Lorenz on the other. As the box was removed, each called to the group which promptly split in two, those trained by Dr. Lorenz coming to him as quickly as the rest went to their natural mother."

In a "live" remote pickup on the show, Dr. Lorenz will visit the Bronx Zoo's famous "Farm in the Zoo." The scientist will explain to his TV audience more of what he has learned about animal behavior and communication. We'll be tuned in to this one.

Here's some interesting comments on the all-Negro film "Carmen Jones" by Thomas Spencer, film critic of the London Daily Worker. After praising the performances by Dorothy Dandridge, Pearl Bailey, Joe Adams "and a dozen other vibrant performances which makes one wonder whether the average Hollywood film cast isn't half asleep while the cameras are turning," he writes:

"Of course we are delighted to see such artists. But take a look at the conditions under which we are allowed to do so. In the first place this is segregated art. If the Negroes have the screen for a moment no white artist must appear with them. This is in accordance with a tendency which has been going on in Hollywood of applying on an even stricter segregation than the Jim Crow fanatics have been able to apply in the country as a whole. Yet although Carmen Jones has an all Negro cast it is not a Negro film. It was produced and directed by Otto Preminger and written by Oscar Hammerstein. It is a white man's fantasy of Negro life distorting it and caricaturing it for the amusement of its 'superiors'."

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

Kukla, Fran, Ollie (7) 7 p.m.
Life with Father (2) 8.
Martha Ray Show (4) 8.
University-education series (13) 8.
Hall of Ivy—Ronald Colman (2) 8:30.
Twenty Questions—Quiz (7) 8:30
College Basketball: Manhattan-Fairfield (13) 8:30.
Play: Double Life of Barney Peters (4) 9. Gene Raymond.
Danny Thomas Show (7) 9.
Movie: My Beautiful Daughter. Gina Lollobrigida (9) 9.
Pro Basketball: All Star Game (11) 9.
Red Skelton Show (2) 9:30.
See It Now—Ed. Murrow (2) 10:30.
Ernie Kovacs Show (5) 10:30.



Late Show: Madonna's Secret (2) 11:15. Routine mystery.
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1.
Late Late Show: Who Goes Next (2) 12:45. Poor to fair.

RADIO

John Vandercook, CIO news WABC, 7 p.m.
Ed Murrow, WCBS, 7:45.
The Choraliers, WCBS, 7:30.
Jack Gregson Show, WABC, 8.
Dragnet—Jack Webb, WRCA, 8:30.
Glazunoff Symphony No. 7, WNYC, 7-8:30.
Bing Crosby, WCBS, 9:15.

MOVIES

Romeo and Juliet (Italian-British), Sutton.
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th St. Guild.
A Star Is Born, Victoria.
Big Day (Jacques Tati-French), Normandie.
Aida (Italian), Little Carnegie.
This Is Cinerama, Warner.
The Detective (British), Fine Arts.
Hunters of the Deep, Translux, 60th St.
Rear Window, 68th St. Play house.
Love Happy (Marx Bros. revival), Translux, 72nd St.
Lili, Apollo.
Inspector Calls (British), Symphony.
Ten Days That Shook the World and End of St. Petersburg (Russian) 55 St. Playhouse. Revivals.
Russian Ballerina and They Met in Moscow (Russian), Stanley. Revivals.
Stars of Russian Ballet (Russian), Heights. Tuesday only.
Little Kidnappers (British), Translux, 60 St. Tues-Wed.
Abraham Lincoln and DuBarry (revivals), Fifth Ave. Cinema.
Silent American Comedies (1906-1928), Museum of Modern Art.

DRAMA

Doctor's Dilemma, Phoenix Theatre
The Troublemakers, President Theatre
In Splendid Error, Greenwich Mews
Wedding Breakfast, 48th St. Theatre
Twelfth Night—Shakespeare, Jan Hus Auditorium
Way of the World by Congreve, Cherry Lane
Comedy in Music—Victor Borge, Golden
Kismet, Ziegfeld
Importance of Being Earnest—Oscar Wilde, Provincetown Theatre, Fri-Sat-Sun. only.
An Ideal Husband—Oscar Wilde, Royal Playhouse, 63 E. 4th St. Tuesday through Sunday nights.

Theatre

Hudson Guild Offers Miller's 'The Crucible'

By BEN LEVINE

Those who missed Arthur Miller's "The Crucible," that powerful play about the witchhunt hysteria in Salem, Mass., of 1692, are offered a chance to see it weekends all this month as produced by the Hudson Guild Community Players. They will see a production by non-professional actors, in surroundings not as glamorous as are offered by big Broadway theatre, but they will get the main impact of this drama, for the direction by Al Nadler is quite expert, and the actors manage their difficult parts with sincerity that overcomes inexperience.

George Tasker has a particularly difficult role as John Proctor, the farmer, who is the hero of the play and the central target of the witchhunt. He not only has to portray the sturdy commonsense, truly religious farmer who doesn't go for the claptrap about the devil and evil spirits, but in addition he is given the task of depicting a man tormented by guilt for having seduced his young housemaid.

While his grasp of this complex role weakens sometimes, he comes through with a convincing and heroic climax.

Irene Gruber, as Proctor's wife, grows with the heightening drama of this skillfully written play, and helps make the last scene one of high tragedy.

Greg Duchowney is judicial terror in all its majestic cunning, in his portrayal of Deputy Governor Danforth. The trial scene is the high mark of interest, and if millions could see this act, it would do much to lighten the present darkness in American political life.

This Salem witchhunt trial, as Arthur Miller wrote it, has its own dramatic interest, but an American audience cannot avoid noticing the



resemblance with such present monuments of hysteria as a McCarthy hearing or a Smith Act frameup.

There is the demand, after a confession is extorted, that the victim name others. This is what the teachers in our schools face today.

If a victim's friend sought to contradict the stories of the government's witnesses, he was jailed for contempt of court. This is what happens today to witnesses for the defense in Smith Act courts.

There are many other similar parallels with today's events, not because the playwright sought them out especially but because a play so true to history cannot avoid them.

At any rate, whether you want absorbing drama or meaningful American history, you should pay a visit to the Hudson Guild theatre any Friday or Saturday night till March. The address is 436 West 27 St.

In March the Hudson Guild Community Players will produce "Finian's Rainbow."

Jules Verne's '20,000 Leagues' in CinemaScope

Walt Disney's "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea" based on the Jules Verne classic is currently being shown at the Astor Theatre.

Jules Verne's book, written 80 years ago, was one of the earliest examples of a science fiction novel. It told a fabulous tale of a submarine boat and of men exploring the floor of the ocean.

As the book tells it, there had been tales of a great sea monster destroying ships in the South Pacific. A French scientist and his assistant set out to discover the truth or falsity of these reports.

After much searching with the help of a U. S. warship, they are rammed and sunk by what appears to be the sea monster. While in the water the professor, his assistant and a harpoonist come upon a metal craft which they realize is the "monster" and begin to examine it. The crew of the craft returns and captures them.

After many adventures in which the Captain, called Nemo, tries to win their support for a war he is carrying on, the ship is scuttled and the three prisoners escape, leaving all the rest to voluntary suicide on the ocean bottom.

To earlier generations of children, the book was just a fantastic entertaining story. But since then inventions and science have added a flesh and blood truth to the skeleton of the tale. Today, this piece of fiction carries the aura of great vision and wisdom which a fulfilled prophecy holds for children.

The movie version has exploited this aspect of the book to the full. But there are some things in it which may be questioned by parents whose children will see the film.

Captain Nemo, who epitomizes wisdom and vision in the film, has invented not only a submarine and underwater lungs and suits, but according to the movie, also learned to harness the power of the sun and atomic power. He is, however, a ruthless tyrant, who is sinking ships motivated mainly by hatred and revenge, but also, supposedly, as a deterrent to war. Also he expresses distrust of the people generally.

This is shown as the most profound kind of logic and is assisted by vague scenes of slave camps (seen through field glasses) which are the threat of nameless nations. Captain Nemo, with only his crew as a force, is carrying on a private war against these nations.

Although he is shown as a half-mad autocrat, his thinking is portrayed as direct and clear in contrast to both the scientist, who is tender-hearted but vacillating, and the brash sailor who though courageous, is portrayed as greedy and unthinking.

At the end, Nemo prepares to scuttle his ship to keep the world from getting his secret. He tells his crew, who are shown throughout the film as characterless, cardboard figures, that they are to die with him, and they agree without a murmur.

There are men today, offered to us by some as clear thinkers who would save us via atomic war from vague slave camps. They are more than willing to take this gamble of self-destruction and world-destruction in order to satisfy their hatred of an idea and an outlook on life. In this atmosphere and with the horror of Nazism still a shadow over mankind does any parent want to have a Captain Nemo or a robot crew shown as ideals or acceptable figures?—S. S.

Swift's 'Tough Policy' Fought by CIO Union

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—A "tough" policy by Swift & Co. was being challenged here and throughout the packing company chain by locals of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers this week.

Jeff School Case Postponed

Upon motion by attorney Harry Sacher, the Subversive Activities Control Board this week postponed for one month the date for the Jefferson School to file exceptions to chairman Thomas J. Herbert's recent proposal that the institution be required to register under the McCarran Internal Security Act of 1950.

The School's objections to this proposal are now scheduled to be filed on Feb. 28; and oral arguments will be heard March 18.

Atom-Powered Sub Begins Trial Runs

GRÖTON, Conn., Jan. 17.—The USS Nautilus, propelled by atomic power, went to sea today to begin a series of trial runs.

The 2,800-ton blunt nose submarine, its generating power capable of carrying it around the world without surfacing, cruised down the Thomas River into which it was launched a year ago, and then headed into Long Island Sound.

Besides its nuclear power plant, the Nautilus is equipped with Diesel and electric facilities to carry on if the atomic reactor fails.

Starts Sat., Jan. 22 — New Russian Film "PROBLEM CHILD" Last 4 Days "RUSSIAN BALLERINA" and "THEY MET IN MOSCOW" STANLEY THEATRE 7th Ave. bet. 41 & 43 Sts.

The locals are fighting back against a deliberate company program of firings and disciplinary actions aimed at local union leaders.

It was indicated by UPWA spokesmen that the Swift locals would reopen the contract and demand a wage increase. The union must file its intentions this month to seek a wage increase in March.

THE UNION'S fight-back began after the company fired four stewards in Denver and two in Chicago. In both cases, the stewards were fired when they tried to take up routine grievances in their departments.

In Chicago, loading dock stewards George Harmon and Larry Stamps were fired by the company. Local 28 president Sidney Johnson was also forbidden from leaving his job to deal with an emergency grievance.

When a group of workers gathered around the dispute between the stewards and the foremen, fourteen of them were fired. "SWIFT & CO. is playing the game of trying to weaken the union throughout the chain in order to undermine our position during the coming year," said Johnson. "We have no intention of letting this happen."

He said that the Chicago Swift local was singled out for special attack by the company because the local has shown a more militant spirit during the recent period.

Johnson said that a Swift chain-wide union meeting was called last month because "we need coordinated action of all locals to meet this challenge."

EDITORIAL 3

(Continued from Page 5)

China with her 600 million wasn't invited; neither was Japan with her 85 million. Only one-tenth of Asia's population was represented.

The Asians say this SEATO agreement provides a pseudo-legal justification for the colony-exploiting powers to intervene in the internal affairs of the Asian peoples on the pretext of fighting "subversion." They say, moreover, that Secretary Dulles is working might and main to present to the February conference of SEATO in Bangkok a plan for instant joint action by a SEATO "task force" whenever Dulles decides some country is about to be "subverted." The Asians say this could trick the American people into war.

The Soviet Union and People's China said pretty much the same thing. China said SEATO was really aimed primarily at completing the aggressive encirclement of China.

Now whatever many Americans may think of statements from Moscow and Peking as so-called "Communist propaganda," it's hardly discreet to pooch-pooch and dismiss the viewpoint of more than one-half the population of the globe.

The safer and saner course, it seems to me, would be for more Americans to tell the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to hold up SEATO till the country is allowed to hear opposing arguments and learn the truth about it. Why slam the door to peace in Asia?

Fishermen Missing In Storm Off Japan

TOKYO, Jan. 17.—Three or more boats and 40 fishermen disappeared in coastal waters off Kyushu Island in a raging blizzard that slashed at Japan over the weekend, late reports said today.

Blizzards swept northern Japan piling up snow drifts two feet deep, paralyzing transport and communications.

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

Introducing . . .

HERE IS A contribution written by a teen age son of a staff member who attended the banquet to George Morris. This is NOT the story of the banquet, which all, including teenager Stan, enjoyed. It is just what you would call teen-age angles. I think it is funny. Always happy to encourage up coming talent, so here is the article.

By STAN

Most of the teen-agers in the progressive movement are hootenanny crazy, so they were jammed into Yugoslav Hall for Pete Seeger's "Dance-A-Round," that night. I being a little different from the average Labor Youth League member, inasmuch as I am anti-hootenanny, afraid of girls and pro-sports, had been dragged away from an evening of playing basketball at my night center to represent the youth at this dinner, by acting as an usher. Bill, Charlie and Steve were the only other teen-agers out of the hundreds of people there. I like them; they weren't at the "Dance-A-Round" either. For all people who weren't at the dinner and would like to know what it was like, here's the story the way I saw it, written in my own inimitable teen-age way.

A banquet such as this is the sort of place where you meet old friends. A very special kind of old friends; the one's you never knew. What can you answer when a white-haired old man at least seventy-five, sneaks up behind you, grabs your hand, shakes it wildly, and gleefully announces "We don't know each other, but I knew your mother when she was your age?" Something like "Well, hurray for you," is my first remark, as I concentrate on trying to free my poor hand from the iron-clad grasp of what looks like a helpless little old man.

As the banquet went on, I began to wise up, and stopped answering "Yes" to kindly ladies who asked "Are you Sally's boy?" I realized it only led to the observation that "You look just like her," which is almost always accompanied with quite a hard pinch on the cheek. Teen-age boys can't help from getting pinched on the cheek if they look like their mother, mainly because the ladies have no fear of the boy defending himself as he would with anyone else, since they've just reminded him that they know his mother, and are in a position to report any violence.

Perhaps the queerest thing to happen to me at the dinner was a brief encounter with a sweet elderly lady, who was lugging around two large jugs of sweet elderly wine. She tapped me on the shoulder, timidly asked "Are you Sally's son?" and when I boldly answered "Yes," she remarked "That's nice" and disappeared into the sweet elderly crowd, with her two jugs of sweet elderly wine. Darned if this same incident didn't occur with my pal Bill also, as he later reported to me, as we watched the sweet elderly lady go through the same sweet elderly routine with someone else. How many other people were bewildered by this jug-lugging grandma we will never know, but it's a heck of a lot better than getting pinched.

Many of the old folk I met at the dinner, remember me when I was "so high" (a gesture made by holding an open hand about three inches off the ground). I also found out that I used to be knee-high to a grasshopper, and also my, how I have grown!

Before the dinner little ten-year-old Danny was standing against the wall minding his own business. When a gentleman passing by patted him on the head, remarking "cute little tyke," and darned if he didn't just accidentally bang Danny's head against the wall in his hurried enthusiasm. Danny being the youngest one at the dinner but still too old to be accepted by the check room, behaved himself better than the older and wiser speakers, who refused to be limited to the amount of time allotted to them. It began to look as if George wouldn't be given a chance to speak at his own testimonial dinner, but the other speakers finally wore themselves out and let George get near the microphone.

As for a summary of the whole banquet, here goes. It naturally started late (all progressive affairs do), the food was very good (or I was very hungry), the entertainment by Earl Robinson, Sylvia Kahn and Leon Bibb was good, the speeches were much too long (all speeches are) with Louis Weinstock's the most inspiring, the affair ended later than it should have (naturally), and I'll see all you teen-agers at Jeff School tonight before the East-West All Star game.

When You Say Allstar, Think of Cousy

THERE IS A little hidden smugness in the final reference to the East-West All star game, since Stan and a friend (not a girl, he's afraid of THEM) will be in attendance at Madison Square Garden about 9 p.m. as the best professional performers in the game of basketball face each other in the always interesting annual classic.

In case you forgot, last year at the same place the East won it in overtime on Cousy's shot after big George Mikan had tied it for the West after the final buzzer with two foul shots, and what a pressure performance that was. Big George is among the missing tonight, but Cousy is definitely among those present.

The magnificent skinny one from Queens seems to shine at his very greatest in these meetings. Surrounded by only the best, his talents become purer. It is like rubbing a diamond hard.

Nobody who saw last year's game will forget the sight of

(Continued on Page 6)

Defend the Fighters for Your Rights Rally to Free



BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

Benjamin J. DAVIS

William L. PATTERSON



WM. PATTERSON

Support the Davis Suit to Abolish Anti-Negro Discrimination in Federal Prisons

Paul Robeson

Louise Patterson

William Albertson

Bentley Richardson

Leon Bibb

Earl Robinson

And Others

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At 7:30 P.M.

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